Homeland Defense Journal

"He is best secure from dangers who is on his guard even when he seems safe." —Syrus Publilius

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President Seeks \$88 Billion in New Defense and **Homeland Security Funds**

"My budget includes the largest

increase in defense spending in two

decades — because while the price

of freedom and security is high, it is

never too high. Whatever it costs to

— President George W. Bush

State of the Union Address,

defend our country, we will pay."

January 30, 2002

By Steven Kingsley Homeland Defense Journal

WASHINGTON — President Bush called for \$48 billion in new military spending and \$38 billion to beef up Homeland Defense in his fiscal 2003 budget submitted to Congress Monday, acknowledging the "new realities" confronting the country since the September 11th terrorist attacks.

"My budget supports three great goals for America: We will win this war, we will protect our homeland, and we will revive our econo-

my," Bush said in his State of the Union message.

The president's budget nearly doubles the nation's spending on homeland defense – a down payment on what Bush called a "long-term commitment" to fight terrorism and protect U.S. vital interests.

Bush said his anti-ter-

rorism campaign will rely heavily on local law enforcement, emergency personnel and other "first responders."

With massive increases in defense and security spending, the budget demonstrates a significant shift in the nation's priorities in the wake of September 11th.

"This is a two-front war," Bush told a gathering of the nation's mayors at the White House. "Overseas we're fighting, and at home we're

In providing for Homeland Defense, the president's budget targets four key areas: Border security, emergency response, bioterrorism and intelligence gathering.

Airport/Border Security

The President proposed \$10.7 billion for border security, a 24 percent increase over 2002

funding levels. The budget includes \$5 billion for aviation security, as well as funding for additional INS, Customs and Border Patrol agents, and the Coast Guard.

Funds are also earmarked for the development of an entry-exit tracking system to monitor arrival and departure of non-citizens.

Emergency Response

The president requested \$3.5 billion in federal aid to train and equip state and local first responders, a tenfold increase over the current fiscal year. FEMA will oversee grants awarded to state and local governments to be used for training and equipping local responders.

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Homeland Defense —

the 2003 Budget:

\$22 Billion

Total homeland defense spending will top \$22 billion in fiscal 2002, up from \$7.2 billion in 1998 and \$12 billion 2001, according to a report issued by the Congressional Budget Office.

The homeland defense budget includes \$13.1 billion of the \$40 billion emergency-spending bill passed in September 2002. The remaining \$26.9 billion was appropriated for disaster relief, foreign humanitarian assistance, and military operations.

More Budget News on Page 2

Bioterrorism

The president seeks \$6 billion to fight bioterrorism, including \$3.7 billion for the National Institutes of Health, a 16 percent increase over FY2002. Funding for bioterrorism research, including vaccines and medications, are pegged at \$1.5 billion.

The president's budget now moves to Congress, where a partisan battle looms over spending plans for the Pentagon. The president's proposed military increases - the biggest boost in defense spending in two decades – would force significant spending cuts in many domestic programs. Democratic leaders have vowed to resist many of those cuts. Some lawmakers have also questioned the scope of the new security spending, which is spread out over more than 2,000 federal agencies, departments and accounts, and Congress' ability to fulfill its responsibilities for oversight.

Democrats also plan to seek additional funds for Homeland Defense over and above the increases in the president's budget, which will put more pressure on Congress in its effort to balance the federal budget.

Footnotes to History

By Don Dickson

Publisher, Homeland Defense Journal

From time to time in this space we will look back in American history in order to better understand the challenges before us.

Take, for example, the Anthrax story. News reports generally conclude that while anthrax spores have killed five people, caused serious illness in another dozen, and brought havoc to Capitol Hill and our postal system, an outbreak of smallpox would be far more devastating to the population as a whole.

This strategy of terror is not new. The book "Military Collections and Remarks," written during the Revolutionary War by British Major Robert Donkin and published in 1777 in New York, a city then under British control, spoke to this very issue. In one passage - a passage removed from most copies at a later date - Donkin proposed to "shoot against the Americans arrows dipt in the matter of the smallpox, and so conquer them by their known terror of that disorder."

And today, we again face this threat.

Homeland Defense Journal | 2 February 4, 2002 | Volume 1, Issue 3

The President's 2003 budget, released Monday, outlines the following four key components to support the implementation of a national strategy to secure the United States from terrorist threats or attacks.

First Responders — America's Frontline Soldiers

The President's 2003 budget proposes spending of \$3.5 billion in fiscal year 2003 – a more than twelve-fold increase over 2002 – to dramatically enhance the homeland security response capabilities of America's first responders.

These new funds will sustain first responder activities, including:

Planning. Allocates approximately \$105 million to support state and local governments in developing comprehensive plans to prepare for and respond to a terrorist attack.

Equipment. Provides about \$2 billion to allow State and local first responder agencies to purchase a wide range of equipment need-

ed to respond effectively to a terrorist attack, including personal protective equipment, chemical and biological detection systems, and interoperable communications gear.

Training. Allocates approximately \$1.1 billion to train firefighters, police offices, and emergency medical technicians to respond and operate in a chemical or biological environment

Exercises. Designates about \$245 million to support a coordinated, regular exercise program to improve response capabilities, practice mutual aid, and assess operational improvements and deficiencies.

Enhancing Defense Against Biological Attacks

The 2003 budget calls for \$5.9 billion to enhance our defenses against bioterrorism, in the following four areas:

- \$1.2 billion to increase the capacity of state and local health delivery systems; \$591 million to hospitals for infrastructure improvements such as communications systems, decontamination facilities, and communications training exercises for public health and emergency response communities.
- \$2.4 billion for research and development to develop technologies for strengthening bioterrorism response capabilities: \$1.7 billion to the NIH for research to develop vaccines, therapeutics, diagnostic tests, reliable biological agent collection, rapid identification and monitoring technologies, and to create a safe and reliable anthrax vaccine; \$420 million to the DoD to study technology and tactics of bioterrorists; \$100 million for improvement of security at biological research laboratories; \$75 million for the EPA to develop procedures to deal with biological or chemical incidents.
- \$851 million to improve federal capabilities to respond to bioterrorist events: Providing support to the National Pharmaceutical Stockpile to provide antibiotic treatment to 20 million people by the end of 2002; \$100 million to improve ability to distribute and effectively use the supply of the smallpox vaccine; \$99 million to the FDA for enhancing safety of the nation's food supply.
- \$392 million for rapid detection and communications in the event of a biological attack: \$202 million to create a national information management system for medical responders and public health officials; \$175 million for state and local health providers to acquire equipment.

Letters to the Editor

To the Editors:

Excellent paper! It is filled with information useful to those of us in the emergency response field. I was particularly drawn to the article on the emergency response to the Pentagon and the communications issues that can get in the way of effective multi-agency incident command. These issues, among them that there are no common radio channels, are easy enough to solve and not overly expensive when one looks at the cost of not having communications.

We had some of those issues in Boulder County until we went to a central (county-wide) dispatch center. All responding agencies have now common radio channels and can communicate with each other. It works great – until we work a call with another county.

David B. Yost

Chief, Louisville Fire Department (Retired) Louisville Fire Protection District, Boulder County, Colorado To the Editors:

TAKING THE DISASTER OUT OF DISASTER PLANNING (Vol. 1, No. 2), is interesting in that it would lead readers to believe that with computer simulation - which I dearly love - there is no need for a full-blown exercise.

Computer simulations are fine to answer some "what if" questions for Emergency Management managers, but these answers must be tested with real people who have real reactions. They also are good for "modeling" – creating scenarios with different ingredients. I like simulators and simulations, and I use them "to a point." Since simulators are not going to respond to an emergency, I want to know the people who will respond are trained and confident in their roles.

There is a place in emergency management and business continuity for simulators and simulations, but they can't - at least at this stage of development - replace exercises with the people who will be called upon to respond in the event of a disaster condition.

John Glenn, CRP Clearwater, Florida

Securing Our Borders

The President's budget includes \$380 million to establish a reliable system to track the entry and exit of immigrants, particularly those who pose a security risk. A new initiative will leverage advanced technology and construction funding to ensure a timely and secure flow of traffic – with the Administration's goal to implement this initiative by the end of 2004.

- Passports and other documents of Northern American nations will be made more compatible with one another.
- The U.S. and Canada will continue their mutual commitment to create a "smart border" to safeguard against terrorist activity.
- The number of border patrol agents and inspectors will be doubled, and new equipment and information systems will be integrated.

Sharing Information and Technology to Secure the Homeland

The President's budget proposes \$722 million for improvements to information-sharing within the federal government and between the federal government and other jurisdictions.

These technology investments will:

- Ensure that federal agencies with homeland security responsibilities have needed access to threat information;
- Establish a process to provide for appropriately secure communications with state and local officials;
- Ensure that crisis communications for federal, state, and local officials is reliable and secure; and,
- Unify federal government security and critical infrastructure protection initiatives.

Other Initiatives

The 2003 budget requests \$4.8 billion for the Transportation Security Administration (TSA), a 210 percent increase on aviation security over 2002. It includes funds to:

- Complete the hiring of 30,000 new federal airport security workers;
- Accelerate the installation of explosive detection technology for baggage on aircraft.

Under the President's 2003 budget, enhancements to the capabilities of the FBI include:

- Enable the FBI to add 300 more agents for terrorist investigative work;
- Add more than 15 investigators to the Foreign Terrorist Asset Tracking Center (FTAT), to close down sources of money that supports terrorist cells.
- Add 150 FBI special agents and investigative staff to protect banking, finance, energy, transportation, and other critical systems from disruption by terrorist activities.



February 4, 2002 | Volume 1, Issue 3 3 Homeland Defense Journal

At Sea: The USS Carl Vinson Carrier Battle Group in a Real-World Classroom

First to Test the New Regional Security Education Program

By Barbara Honegger, Naval Postgraduate School Public Affairs

Special to the Homeland Defense Journal

On October 7, 2001, the Navy fighter pilots catapulted from the USS Carl Vinson made history twice.

Not only did they deliver America's opening response to the September 11th terrorist attacks in the first wave of Operation Enduring Freedom; they also streaked into Afghanistan with an unprecedented "big picture" overview of the history, culture and politics of the Middle East.

The USS Carl Vinson carrier battle group was one of the first to test the Regional Security Education Program (RSEP), a new initiative of the Naval Postgraduate School that delivers "realworld" on-board briefings to officers underway on strategic missions.

The at-sea program is designed to support overseas missions by providing historical, cultural, religious, political and strategic information to officers whose training has heretofore been focused on operations and tactics. The goal is to realistically prepare naval officers USS Bonhomme Richard. Courtesy Prof. Peter Lavoy for deployment overseas, and both complement and supplement the operational and tactical considerations of the battle groups.

According to USS Constellation Battle Group Commander Rear Adm. David Hart, the first participant in the program, the RSEP briefs fill a "gaping knowledge vacuum" for the men and women deployed on sensitive overseas missions.

"They safeguard us from a myopic, blackand-white view, as we become exposed to the complexities that color the real world in which we are about to sail," Hart said.

"It is imperative that we operators be able to trace the lineage of our tasking back to the strategic level," Hart said. "With RSEP, we can build the intellectual foundation that allows a thinking man's Navy to place its operations in context."



Navy and Marine Corps officers at briefing on Persian Gulf threats on board the

The first briefings were held in April 2001 on board the USS Constellation before the group deployed to the Arabian Sea.

Three months later, the USS Carl Vinson Battle Group participated in the program while underway from San Diego to the Middle East. Presentations included information on the Persian Gulf region, asymmetric threats, and terrorism.

"I'm thankful, as the CO, that my wardroom got an opportunity to better understand the culture and political focus at play in the region," wrote the commanding officer of one of the Vinson's VF-213 fighter squadrons in his follow-up evaluation.

According to NPS National Security Affairs Senior Adjunct Professor Ahmad Ghoreishi, many officers and enlisted deployed to the Persian Gulf don't know enough about the region and its importance to the U.S. and the West. The strategic briefings on the cultural, political and economic context of their missions are "a real eye opener for them," Ghoreishi said.

Future RSEP briefings could be customized for forward deployed Naval forces, and expanded to include information for fleets in Northeast and Southeast Asia.

NPS also is planning Web-based courses with more in-depth information on key countries.

In addition to the Constellation and Carl Vinson carrier battle groups, RSEP teams this year also briefed the USS Stennis and USS Nimitz Battle Groups; the USS

John Young Surface Action Group; and the USS Bonhomme Richard Amphibious Ready Group and 13th MEU(SOC).

RSEP is sponsored by CINCPACFLT, and was developed in partnership with COMTHIRD-FLT, which ensures Fleet and strategic objectives are integrated into the briefs.

For more information about the NPS Regional Security Education Program, visit http://www.ccc.nps.navy.mil

INS to Boost Spending to Track and Monitor Foreign Students in the United States

Nationwide Database Will Be in Place by 2003 — To Close "Gaping Loopholes" in Current System

Under increasing pressure from Congress and Homeland Security officials, the Immigration and Naturalization Service could spend as much as \$36 million this year to create a database to monitor foreign students.

The INS was required to establish the database, called the Student Exchange Visitor Information System (SEVIS), more than five years ago after it was discovered that one of the 1993 World Trade Center bombers had entered the country on a student visa. But the effort was never funded.

It wasn't until the September 11th attacks, in which at least two of the hijackers held student visas, that Congress again focused on the plan and authorized \$36.8 million through the USA-Patriot Act to develop the system. The president's budget calls for \$11.7 million for firstyear costs, although Congress is expected to increase that amount.

Through SEVIS, INS will centralize international student records from colleges, trade, vocational and foreign language schools around the country to monitor the whereabouts and enrollment status of foreign students. Implementation of the technology will begin at 12 schools in the Boston area this month, and will be used nationwide by 2003.

The system offers new opportunities for IT companies and contractors as the government converts from a manual data collection process to a system that links INS and the State Department to thousands of schools across the country.

The system will use both real-time interactive reporting, in which schools access SEVIS through the Internet, or a batch method in which the school's IT system or vendor software uploads information to the SEVIS server.

Among the companies that offer IT software and services for use with SEVIS are SynergyLink of California and Newfront Software of Massachusetts.

More than a half-million people enter the United States every year on student visas.

After hearings last fall, congressional investigators discovered what they called "gaping loopholes" in the student visa program.

Neither the State Department nor the INS notify colleges when a foreign student who has applied for admission enters the United States. Therefore, no one tracks whether a student ever reports to the school.

The INS was also criticized for lagging behind schedule implementing the Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act of 1996, which requires data collection on international students' enrollment status and current address. Without that database, the INS does not know when an international student graduates or

drops out. Nor has the INS established a database to track foreign visitors' entry and exit from the country and does not know how many students stay in the country after completing their studies.

"Although the INS currently maintains limited records on foreign students and is able to access that information on demand, that information is on old technology platforms that are insufficient for today's need for rapid access," Michael Becraft, acting deputy commissioner of the INS, told a congressional subcommittee.

One bill, sponsored by Rep. George Miller, D-CA, requires the INS to notify colleges with 10 days when their students enter the country, and requires colleges to promptly notify the INS if any of their students fail to enroll. The International Student Responsibility Act creates an incentive for international students to comply with the law by withholding their transcripts and diplomas until they return home or extend their stay in the U.S. legally.

Previous congressional efforts to better monitor foreign students have been stymied by lobbyists for universities and colleges that enroll a significant number of international students.

Vendors interested in the SEVIS program can access the Interface Control Document, which includes the XML DTD, from the SEVP homepage www.sevp.net.

HDJ Profile: The U.S. Department of Justice Security Costs Soar Office for Domestic Preparedness

Combating Terrorism Through National Coordination

Domestic terrorism in the United States looks much different to emergency response officials since September 11th. Scenarios of terror attacks that had been mostly hypothetical have now been replaced with the need to be unequivocally prepared.

Prior to September 11th, the Office for Domestic Preparedness quietly went about its work, housed in the august halls of the Department of Justice. However, in the wake of the attacks in New York and Washington, D.C., the work of ODP has become even more visible, working directly with state and local agencies to respond to incidents of domestic terrorism, particularly those involving weapons of mass destruction (WMD).

Through coordinated training, equipment acquisition, technical assistance, and support for Federal, state, and local exercises, ODP fulfills its mission through a series of program efforts responsive to the specific requirements of state and local agencies by working directly with emergency responders and conducting assessments of state and local needs.

ODP Program Highlights

As ODP continues its efforts to develop and implement a national program to enhance the capacity of state and local agencies, several programmatic priorities will influence ODP's strategic direction and efforts in providing the highest level of service and training and technical assistance to the nation's emergency response community. These priorities represent the office's most significant pending funding and programmatic commitments, and include:

Completion of the Nunn-Lugar-Domenici Domestic Preparedness Program.

On April 6, 2000, the President designated the Attorney General as Lead Federal Official responsible for administering the NLD Domestic Preparedness Program. ODP has responsibility for completing the delivery of this program to the 120 participating cities.

Expansion of the State and Local Domestic Preparedness Exercise Program.

In FY 2000, ODP began providing assistance to local jurisdictions for the conduct of small-scale table-top and field exercises. In FY 2001, ODP will expand the delivery of this service into a nationwide program.

Initial Planning for the TOPOFF II WMD National Level Exercise.

In FY 2001, ODP will begin planning for the Congressionally-mandated TOPOFF II exercise to be conducted in FY 2002. TOPOFF II will build upon the success of the May 2000 TOPOFF exercise by incorporating lessons learned into TOPOFF II planning and design. TOPOFF II will be preceded by a series of preparatory WMD seminars and exercises crafted to explore issues relevant to TOPOFF II.

Establishment of The Center For Exercise Excellence (CEE) at the Nevada Test Site. In collaboration with the Department of Energy, ODP is establishing a WMD Exercise Training Program for the nation's emergency response community to ensure WMD exercise operational consistency nationwide. For FY 2001 the National Guard Bureau has agreed to support the CEE with funding to exercise Civil Support Teams with state and local first responders at the Nevada Test Site.

Expansion of the Distance Learning Program.

In FY 2000, ODP began working with NTPI, in cooperation with elements of the DoD, to deliver satellite-based training broadcasts to the nation's emergency response community. In FY 2001, ODP will expand the delivery of this service and initiate the delivery of a second program titled "Live Response."

Completion of the Weapons of Mass Destruction National Needs Assessment and 3-Year Statewide Domestic Preparedness Strategies.

ODP anticipates that all 50 states will complete their 3-Year Statewide Domestic Preparedness Strategies during FY 2001. ODP has placed the highest priority on analyzing and processing these strategies, and on utilizing the data contained within to drive its program efforts.

Completion of ODP's Training Curricula Review.

ODP will complete an exhaustive re-evaluation of its existing training curricula as part of a continual assessment and reassessment of its programs. This review will ensure that ODP training courses are fully updated and conform to ODP identified, discipline-specific performance-based learning objectives.

Continued Program Assessment and Evaluation.

ODP will develop and implement an evaluation program to assess the impact of its programs on state and local levels of preparedness. This evaluation effort will yield critical information allowing ODP to refine and improve its delivery of services to the state and local emergency response community.

Completion of these priority tasks will enable ODP to deliver a more robust and comprehensive national domestic preparedness program based on rigorous information analysis, and driven by identified needs at the state and local level.

For more information, log on to www.ojp.usdoj.gov/odp

in U.S. Cities

Survey Estimates Over \$2.6 Billion in Added Security Spending this Year

By Steven Kingsley Homeland Defense Journal

WASHINGTON - The nation's cities will spend more than \$2.6 billion on homeland security this year, according to a new survey by the U.S. Conference of Mayors.

Since September 11th, security costs already have added \$525 million to municipal budgets, and will spend an additional \$2.1 billion in 2002 in costs over and above planned security spending, according to the survey of nearly 200 cities (click here for report).

U.S. cities will likely get a large financial infusion from the federal government. President Bush has proposed more than \$38 billion for homeland security in his FY 2003 budget, including \$3.5 billion – a 1,000 percent increase - for state and local emergency responders.

At the Winter Conference of the U.S. Conference of Mayors, the president announced that he is assigning FEMA to work with the mayors on terror response.

"We want to empower cities and states to build upon their first-response capability, and then we want to help you sustain it in the future." Bush said.

According to survey, cities plan to spend half of the additional security funds on equipment for fire and police departments, public health and emergency medical teams.

In addition, training costs are expected to total almost \$11 million, with 90 percent earmarked for police and firefighters.

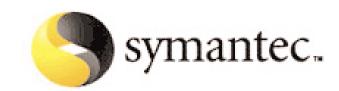
Other funds are designated for new communications systems and security measures to protect public facilities and increase security at public events.

U.S. mayors are asking Congress for additional funding to help pay for increased security costs and are launching a nationwide tour to build support for their "blueprint" for homeland security.

"As our nation's first line of defense, cities have the daunting responsibility to protect citizens from increasing threats of terrorism", said New Orleans Mayor Marc Morial, President of the US Conference of Mayors. "To meet these challenges we, at the local level, need a strong partnership with the federal government and the commitment of all Americans."

In addition to the priorities outlined above, the nation's mayors also seek federal support to improve transportation security, including bomb detection equipment for airports and upgraded port and highway security.





Around the States

Homeland Defense News from Coast to Coast

ALABAMA

Gov. Don Siegelman (D) appointed Gen. Michael H. Sumrall as Homeland Defense Director.

ARKANSAS

Gov. Mike Huckabee (R) created a homeland Security Council made up of state agency directors.

CALIFORNIA

AB 1745 – Requires the Office of Emergency Services to create registry of physicians to be used in cases involving biological hazards, infectious diseases, or chemical attacks.

COLORADO

Gov. Bill Owens (R) requested \$1 million to establish a new anti-terror agency.

CONNECTICUT

Gov. John Rowland (R) asked relevant agencies to assess their preparedness needs.

DELAWARE

The state set up a toll-free number for a bioterrorism information hotline. Emergency management director Sean Mulhern will double as the state's anti-terrorism coordinator.

FLORIDA

SB 26C creates Domestic Security and Counter-Terrorism Intelligence Center (enacted):

SB 518 requires database for investigating and analyzing potential terrorist threats.

HB 247 creates licensure requirements for flight training schools.

IDAHO

Gov. Dick Kempthorne (R) created the State Domestic Preparedness Council.

Lt. Gov. Jack Riggs to head Bio-Terror Task Force.

INDIANA

SB 180, passed in 2001, requires the state Emergency Medical Services Commission to conduct training and establish standards for the administration of antidotes, vaccines and antibiotics in situations related to a terrorist or military attack.

KANSAS

A Legislative Special Joint Committee on Security began meeting November 5, 2001.

KENTUCKY

Officials said costs for bioterror and airport security measures are \$5 million while upgrades to the state's radio network would take another \$60 million.

MARYLAND

Gov. Parris Glendening (D) created a legislative workgroup to examine anti-terrorism initiatives.

MASSACHUSETTS

Lawmakers passed a \$26 million supplemental anti-terrorism package.

MICHIGAN

SB 934 requires criminal background checks on applicants to flight schools.

SB 935 requires criminal background checks on applicants for commercial driver's licenses.

MINNESOTA

HF 2566 appropriates money for grants to local law enforcement agencies for training, overtime pay, and equipment related to antiterrorism initiatives and investigations.

MISSISSIPPI

Security-related initiatives to focus on funds for basic law enforcement and the National Guard.

MISSOURI

Gov. Bob Holden (D) appointed a cabinet-level anti-terror czar.

MONTANA

Created the Homeland Security Task Force.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Gov. Jeanne Shaheen (D) established patrols of the harbor and rivers, increased security at nuclear power plants and increased inspections for vehicles carrying hazardous materials.

NEW MEXICO

Gov. Gary Johnson (R) tightened security across the state, especially around nuclear sites.

NEW YORK

AB 9498 Requires building owners to secure the heating, ventilation and air conditioning system and potable water supply system.

AB 9499 Requires the state emergency management office to offer a course in civil defense and disaster preparedness for volunteers in neighborhood crime prevention groups.

NORTH CAROLINA

Gov. Mike Easley (D) signed legislation establishing a registry of biological and chemical materials used for research, and also approved up to \$30 million from the state's "rainy day" fund for emergency response and preparedness.

NORTH DAKOTA

Director of Emergency Management will also serve as the State Director of Homeland Security.

OHIC

Launched a Homeland Security website detailing the activities of the Ohio Security Task Force.

SB 181 - Provides for enhanced E-911 services.

OKLAHOMA

A Joint Homeland Security Task Force was established.

OREGON

Created the Office of Public Safety and Security within the State Police.

Created an Anti-Terrorism Task Force.

PENNSYLVANIA

HR 361 Directs the Pennsylvania PUC and Emergency Management Agency to conduct comprehensive assessment of security policies.

SR 136 A Resolution urging the governor to establish an Office of Public Security.

RHODE ISLAND

State qualified for federal funds to respond to chemical and biological terrorist attacks.

SOUTH CAROLINA

SB 799 Requiring flight schools and instructors to provide certain information about noncitizen students.

HB 4416 Omnibus Terrorism Protections and Homeland Defense Act of 2002.

SOUTH DAKOTA

SB 38 Requires creation of a database of public officials and public employees for use in the event of an emergency or disaster.

TENNESSEE

The state began work on an estimated \$8 million in security measures.

TEXAS

Gov. Rick Perry (R) created a Task Force on Homeland Security, with the state gauging its needs at \$430 million.

Lawmakers provided Department of Health with a \$6 million allocation in December.

UTAH

The Utah Public Safety Command established a security center in Salt Lake City for the Olympics.

VERMONT

The state's terrorism task force said the state would need \$19 million for their efforts.

VIRGINIA

Lawmakers endorsed a plan to install metal detectors and protective doors at the capitol.

HJ 12 Documentation required of all aliens enrolling in flight schools.

WISCONSIN

AB 587 Creates the Wisconsin naval militia and making an appropriation.

WYOMING

Attorney General Hoke MacMillan will chair the state's new Counter Terrorism Council

Information courtesy of Stateside Associates, a leading national state and local government relations management firm. www.stateside.com



Creating Value through People

Newsbriefs

Bomb-Detection Devices at Our Nation's Airports... High-Frequency E-Mail Messaging... Battling Biohazards with Potato-Cleaning Technology... High-Tech Training for Air Marshals

Laser Sensor Technology Enlisted in Rescue and Recovery Efforts

The Federal Emergency Management Agency is working with NASA to develop airborne remote sensing technology as a tool to improve rescue and recovery efforts after large-scale disasters.

The technology was first tested following September 11th when New York officials enlisted EarthData International, a company that uses hightech sensors to study terrain, to collect data from the World Trade Center

Flying over the sight in a twin-propeller plane, EarthData scientists employed thermal sensors to read temperature fluctuations that could indicate where fires were burning deep in the wreckage.

The company also used light detection and ranging sensors (LIDAR) that bounce thousands of laser beams off the mounds of debris and measure the time it takes for them to return. The instrument, which works like radar but uses light instead of radio waves, allowed scientists to create 3-D models of the disaster scene.

By tracking daily data, emergency workers could detect shifts and movement in the wreckage to determine where it might be too unstable to send rescue crews.

EarthData also produced digital photographs identifying dangerous areas - including the location of gas, telephone and electric lines - which were identified by comparing images of the site with infrastructure maps of the area.

FEMA officials hope to use lessons learned from the experience to improve and refine remote sensing technology for use in disaster recovery. NASA is currently working to develop filters that would enable the sensors to function through smoke and fire.

www.earthdata.com

Inspector General: Airports Face Major Hurdles in Obtaining Bomb-Detection Devices

Department of Transportation Inspector General Kenneth Mead has warned Congress that the nation's airports may not have the ability to install the explosives detection devices required by the new aviation security law.

In a report to the House Aviation Subcommittee, Mead said the Transportation Security Administration faces its toughest challenge in meeting the December 31st deadline for installing baggage-screening machines capable of detecting bombs.

Only two companies have won federal certification to manufacture the systems:

InVision Technologies in California and L-3 Communications in New

In the past two months, the federal government has bought fewer than two dozen of the estimated 2,200 machines needed. Each costs upwards of \$1 million.

Mead also warned that many airports don't have the space for the devices, which are as big as a pickup truck.

"Integrating explosives detection equipment into the airport environment will be much more difficult and expensive than many people realize," said Rep. John L. Mica, R-Fla., chairman of the aviation subcommittee. "If the aviation industry and the flying public were concerned about the chaos created when a new baggage system was installed in Denver, imagine the challenge of retrofitting 400 major U.S. airport baggage systems in the next 11 months."



Potato Cleaning Technology Tested to Battle Biohazards

A technology used to kill bacteria on newly-harvested potatoes is under study to determine whether it can also be used to destroy anthrax.

Researchers at the U.S. Department of Energy's Idaho National Engineering and Environmental Laboratory are teaming with a potato processing company in Idaho to experiment with the process, which uses highly concentrated ozone.

The technology, patented by The O3Co. in Aberdeen, delivers high concentrations of ozone - 300 to 800 parts per million - to potatoes as they travel along conveyor belts. Ozone destroys harmful bacteria and agricultural pests, allowing farmers to safely store their potato crops for months.

Researchers believe the same process can be used to sterilize mail. Unlike chlorine dioxide, a hazardous chemical now used to disinfect anthrax-contaminated facilities, ozone leaves no residue and often works more quickly than chlorine dioxide.

Ozone can be created in nature by lightning, or through a high-voltage system such as O3Co.'s Corona Discharge Ozone Generator. The electricity breaks apart oxygen molecules and releases one atom. Some of these single atoms attach themselves to a standard oxygen molecule, creating a temporary form of oxygen - ozone - that carries three oxygen atoms instead of the standard two. This oxidation cremates the bacteria.

The highly unstable nature of ozone causes the extra oxygen atom to want to attach to something, and carbon is its favorite something. Since viruses and bacteria such as anthrax are virtually all carbon, those extra oxygen molecules attach themselves and create carbon dioxide.

To test the process, researchers subject spores that simulate anthrax to ozone, then attempt to grow bacterial cells from the "ozonated" samples. In preliminary tests, the process inactivated the spores after a 60-minute exposure.

The INEEL is an applied engineering national laboratory dedicated operated for the Department of Energy by Bechtel BWXT Idaho LLC.

Other INEEL counterterrorism research include detecting nuclear material in a city using moving platforms such as taxis and buses, destroying biological agents with microwaves and accelerators, and developing lightweight armor for people and vehicles.

www.inel.gov

E-mail Takes Flight for Air Force

The Air Force has begun using a high-frequency e-mail system to communicate with AWACS fleets on contingency missions, including Operation Noble Eagle.

In the first military first application of high-frequency e-mail messaging, four portable units were delivered in January to Hanscom Air Force Base in Massachusetts. The technology provides data transfer capability at high speeds, provides air-to-air and air-to-ground connectivity capability, and can be used to transfer classified and unclassified data.

The system allows operators to send and receive near real-time adjustments to mission documentation like air tasking orders, and permitting secure data transfer between the command center and sentry via e-mail rather than voice.

The ability to communicate with fleets in writing reduces the likelihood of error and saves time because messages don't need to be recorded and distributed, according to program manager 2nd Lt. Bill Hargrove.

Officials from the 552nd Air Control Wing at Tinker Air Force Base, Okla., which operates the U.S. AWACs fleet, requested the system nearly a year ahead of schedule after test kits were used in the Afghanistan theater after September 11th.

The units, developed by Rockwell Collins, consist of portable ground station kits made up of a laptop computer and a high-frequency radio. Airborne kits – about the size of a large briefcase, include a customized laptop computer and printer. Units can be transferred from plane to plane with little installation required.

Unlike older versions, the new units include a printer port and small device, the KIV-7, which enables secure transmissions and fits inside a slot in the briefcase.

Eventually the system will require no ground kits, instead connecting to the secure Internet network known as SIPRNET, at 14 fixed ground stations worldwide. Any aircraft with an HF radio and an automatic link establishment capability could potentially use this global system.

The Air Force paid approximately \$55,000 for each of the first six kits delivered, and plans to purchase 32 additional kits.

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Newsbriefs (continued)

Federal Procurement Spending To Soar In DC Region

The war on terrorism is expected to pump an additional \$8 billion in federal spending in the Washington, D.C. metropolitan area in the coming year.

According to George Mason University economist Stephen Fuller, federal spending in Washington is expected to reach \$85 billion in 2002, up from \$77 billion in 2001.

Much of the money will go to the private sector and government contractors, according to Fuller, who said federal procurement in the Washington area has increased nearly 68 percent in the past ten years as the government increasingly turns to the private sector for goods and services.

High-tech Training for Air Marshals

A new training device developed specifically for sky marshals is being marketed by Advanced Interactive Systems, a Seattle-based provider of interactive simulation equipment for law enforcement and military use.

The AIS Sky Marshal training system simulates threats as they might occur in an aircraft cabin using various scenarios and outcomes based on how trainees react to those threats.

The technology uses lasers and sensors to simulate firefights and determine trainees' response time to potential attacks.

The new U.S. Transportation Security Administration plans a major expansion of the sky marshal program, now administered by the Federal Aviation Administration, when it takes responsibility for the program on February 17th. Sky marshals, who work undercover, are now assigned to many commercial flights, including all flights in and out of Reagan National Airport outside Washington, D.C.

Federal officials will not release specific information about the sky marshal force, although industry experts estimate that the government could hire as many as 4,000 new marshals to meet new security demands.

On November 12th, marshals on a flight from Pittsburgh to Reagan National ordered a plane to land after a passenger ignored instructions to stay seated and walked toward the cockpit.

The AIS sky marshal training systems range in price from \$20,000 for portable units to more than \$300,000 mobile training centers.

AIS, which also provides video training for the Border Patrol and Federal Reserve, also designs anti-terrorist training facilities, with installations in 32 countries.

www.ais-sim.com

Disaster Recovery: Treating the Survivors

The Centers for Disease Control has published a new report analyzing the medical needs of victims of the World Trade Center attacks to help emergency medical responders prepare for future disasters.

The study, published in *The Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report*, a CDC publication, details the medical treatment given WTC victims in the hours and days after the attack.

Working with the New York City Rapid Assessment Team, the CDC began assembling information from area hospitals within hours of the attacks

Researchers gathered data from five hospitals that treated 790 survivors – four of them located near the trade center and a fifth where burn victims were sent.

According to the report, victims began arriving at the hospitals within minutes of the attack, but most arrived between two to three hours later.

Most of those injured required only outpatient medical treatment. About 18 percent of the survivors were admitted to the hospital, most with crush and burn injuries.

The majority of the injured were treated for lung and eye injuries caused by smoke, debris and dust. Another 30 percent suffered fractures, sprains and cuts. Nearly a third of the injured were rescue workers.

According to the CDC, the hospitalization pattern in New York was similar to that of the bombing of the federal building in Oklahoma City.